

## LATE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

BONDS WERE OFFERED TO-day as follows: 4s, registered, \$30,000 at 128 1/2; \$3,500, coupon, at 128 1/2; 4 1/2s, registered, \$100,000 at 108 1/2; \$10,000, coupon, at 108 1/2.

BIDS FOR SUPPLY.—Bids have been opened in the chief clerk's office, Interior Department, for supplying the Pension building with an elevator, slate base and skylights.

AMONG THE PRESIDENT'S CALLERS TO-day were Attorney General Garland, Representatives Heard, Blanchard, Moore, Felix Campbell, Tim Campbell, Commodore Harmon and Chief Graves of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

STORKEBERRIES AND GAUGERS were appointed to-day as follows: George C. Anderson, Bluff City, Tenn.; Thompson P. Chesser, Imboden, Ark.; Cornelius Meagher, Terre Haute, Ind.; John F. Boykin, Cynthiana Springs, and James Goodman, Grayson County, Kentucky.

CAPTAIN BURKE'S APPOINTMENT.—J. B. Burke, the ex-Commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., will be appointed chief of the Gazette and Issue Division, Patent Office. The present chief, J. B. Martin of Massachusetts, will be made chief of the Draughtsman's Division, vice Marcellus Gardner, deceased.

DELAY OF THE CHICAGO.—Secretary Whitney has received word that the Chicago will not be fully provided with her guns and ammunition by the time fixed by the Ordnance Department, January 1. In consequence of the delay the Chicago will not be fully equipped for active service for some time. All her guns are in readiness with the exception of one eight-inch rifle cannon, which is now being tested at the Annapolis proving grounds.

THE FREEDMEN'S TRUST.—W. L. Trenholm, commissioner of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, has made his annual report for the year ended December 31 instant. It shows the receipts of the trust to have been \$3,329; disbursements, \$3,450, leaving a cash balance of \$6,067 on hand. During the year twelve claims were paid, amounting to \$207. There have been paid, under the act of 1881, 1,016 claims, amounting to \$18,314, leaving unpaid, 1,394 claims, amounting to \$9,058. To meet these there are assets on hand estimated to be of the value of \$14,720.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION this afternoon was attended by a large number of handsome ladies. When the President came down stairs at 1:45, he found a large crowd—probably six hundred people—awaiting him. About 400 of those who shook hands with him were the members of the New York and Brooklyn teachers' excursion. The happiest mortal in the crowd, after the reception was over, was Mollie Fennelly of Boston, a bright little girl of about 8 years, who after the reception had closed, engaged the President in conversation a few minutes about Boston, its people, and its new Mayor, and after securing a coveted kiss from the President gave him one in return.

VALUE OF OUR COINS.—Dr. James P. Kimball, director of the mint, has estimated the values of the standard coins of the various nations of the world, to be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 1st of January. The values of the gold coins have been ascertained by comparing the amount of pure gold in each with the amount in the gold dollar of the United States. The values of the silver coins, of countries having the silver standard have been ascertained by taking the bullion value of the pure silver contained in such coins, based on the average price of silver in London for the period commencing October 1, and ending December 21.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.—The District authorities have been endeavoring for a long time to find some kind of a sidewalk better than the old brick footways and not too expensive. Captain Symons is making some experimental blocks, which will in all probability just meet the requirements. They are hexagonal in shape, eighteen inches in diameter and two and a quarter inches thick and perfect for the sidewalks. They can be laid in concrete at about \$1.50 per square yard.

A permit was to-day granted to Dr. Leonard and other members of the Board of Trustees of the Children's Home to erect a home for the children on the Broad Branch and Military roads, in the county, to cost \$30,000.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.—The proprietor of Solari's follows the Example of Godfrey & Holden.

A new application has been filed for license to sell liquor in Solari's Hotel, 1409 Pennsylvania avenue. This application is made by Camille Solari, the father of the present proprietor, Mr. Mills Dean, attorney for Mr. Solari, stated to an Evening Post reporter that his client had sold out his place to his father in good faith, on account of ill health. He showed a doctor's certificate which showed that Mr. Solari is suffering with a serious complaint.

The Commissioners have the matter under consideration. The license was refused originally because young Solari was convicted of selling liquor on Sunday. The same objection was made to licensing Godfrey & Holden, 317 Thirteenth street, but they sold out to Carl Heinrich and he was granted a license. The Commissioners, as stated in these columns at the time, stated that the objection to licensing the saloon was against the man and not the place.

Real Estate Transfers.—S. Thayer Albert to Rebecca E. Haskin, \$5,000, parts lots 6 and 7, square 130. Josephine M. Bartley to Richard A. Pyles, \$2,500, lots 710 and 711 and part 709, Uniontown.

Maynard M. O'Connor to Martin Lynch, \$10, lot 308, Uniontown. Ellen C. McLean to William E. Carr, \$3,825, southern portion lot 6, block 11, Le Droit Park.

Same to Sylvester A. Burns, \$4,175, northern portion same. Martha V. C. Cooke to Mary L. Hughes, \$10, part lot 31, B. 1/2 addition to Georgetown. Charles L. Duffies, trustee, to R. Newton Harper, \$3,750, square lot 4, square 781.

R. T. Morrell to W. B. Jackson, \$14,800, part lot 4, square west of 484. Edgar C. Gilbert to National Building Loan Company, \$35,000, lot 4, part 3, square 459. N. Ashford et al. to L. E. Collins, \$1,700, square 33, square 144.

Caroline W. Robbins to R. J. Holmes, \$725, part lot 51, square 69, West Washington. Julius Germain to Eva Callaghan, \$3,800, lot 3, square 15.

Emma J. Carpenter to David Crowley, \$3,300, lot 3, square 15. William Mayne et al. to Charles G. Higswalt, \$10, square 69, square 619.

## THREE LEARNED PAPERS

### SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Early Trade Regulations of This Country Ohio's Internal Improvements and Historical Museums—The Subjects Treated This Morning.

The American Historical Association met again this morning in the lecture room of the National Museum, surrounded by the hundreds of portraits of Indian chiefs, and listened to three learned papers on historical subjects.

A hundred or so ladies and gentlemen were present when President Poole called the association to order, and then he announced that Frederick A. Bancroft's paper on "American Archives" would not be read, on account of the author's inability to be present.

Then the first paper was read. It was on "American Trade Regulations Before 1789," by Willard Clark Fisher, Fellow in Cornell University.

He said: Just as our Constitution has a history before 1787, so our national tariff system has a history before 1789. The date of the first Federal Customs act. The many commercial regulations of the Colonial governments may be classified according as they tend to retard or to promote the importation of goods. Of the four classes given by this basis, bounties on exports, bounties on imports, duties on exports and duties on imports are the types. To one of these, only with the American tariff of the present, the very possibility of such a classification is one of the most striking characteristics of the Colonial legislation. Bounties on imports were on some occasions direct and unconditional; but more often they took the form of remissions of duties on goods which were of a desirable commodity on current coin. Stimulants to exportation were usually bounties or other rewards and indulgences for the production of goods, which were generally exported. The varieties of regulations of this class are numerous, including, aside from direct pecuniary bounties, prizes, medals, and other honors. Bounties on exports, on the other hand, were of two kinds, namely, grants of land on money, exemptions from military duty, and occasionally still others. The most common of these was the drawback, which had a development in the Colonial and State periods.

Duties on exports, now forbidden by the Federal Constitution, were very common in nearly all the colonies and in some of greater importance than duties on imports. The high fees allowed inspection officers often rendered inspection laws very onerous to exporters. Duties on imports, and at times duties on exports, were also very often enacted, perhaps more often than any other kind of tariff. In the first year of the Revolution, duties on imports are found first in the form of tonnage, "castle duties," or "cannon duties." These were levied on first sale in powder or ammunition; and it was only late in the colonial period that tonnage revenues were everywhere collected in money and charged in the general funds of the Government.

Notwithstanding the frequent resort to all the preceding sorts of regulations, import duties proper, as we now know them, were of little importance at first. Both in these and in the tonnage duties there were occasional and faint anticipations of something like harmony between the colonies and the mother country. There are, it is true, temporary agreements in rates, occasional instances of privileges extended by one colony to another, and, necessarily, certain common tendencies toward higher rates and toward exemption in details; but until the import duties proper were levied, the first step toward a continental system of duties was not taken.

At the beginning of the second quarter of the present century Ohio was an agricultural and stock-raising State, and was rapidly developing. Its greatest need was cheap transportation into the Eastern markets. The supplying of this need was felt to be too great for the resources of the State. The successful completion of the Erie Canal acted as a powerful stimulus to the spread of the idea of State improvement systems. Maryland and Pennsylvania especially went to work for the improvement of their waterways for complicated and expensive systems of canals and turnpikes.

The improvement of the State waterways in Illinois and Indiana the system worked without supplying the public with any compensating benefit. The history of improvement of the waterways of the State is not therefore interesting in those States. In Ohio, on the contrary, there was a great deal of interest in the subject, and construction of the walls was much sounder. At the same time the system, when completed, was a great boon to the commerce of the State. The waterways of the State (mainly canals) were failures as business enterprises. The profits derived from them were far from paying even the interest charges on the debt incurred in constructing them.

The public works stimulated without special aid, the State was not able to carry out its plans. The "loan law" of 1837, by which the State was authorized to issue bonds for the purpose of borrowing money, was in fact an invitation to plunder the public treasury. In the light of the results of this law the improvement system of the State was condemned. The constitution of 1850 prohibited the State from ever contracting a debt for improvement or loaning her credit to private companies.

Then followed an excellent paper on "The Uses and Limitations of Historical Museums," by G. Brown Goode, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The historian and the naturalist have met upon a common ground in the field of anthropology. The historian studies events and the naturalist studies objects, and the forces by which their existence is determined. The boundary line between the library and the museum is neither straight nor clear. The history of the Smithsonian Institution is a good example of the most comprehensive interpretation of this term.

The National Museum has 300,000 visitors a year, each of whom carries away a certain number of new thoughts. The two ideas may be carried out side by side in the same building, and it need be said under the same general management, not only without antagonizing, but with advantage. That the proximity of a good library to a museum is a great advantage is a fact which will be admitted by everyone.

Although there is not in existence a general museum of history, arranged on the comprehensive plan of a general natural history museum, there are still many historical collections of limited scope, which are all that could be asked or more. The museum at Naples shows as far as a museum can, the history of Pompeii at one period. The museum of St. Germain, near Paris, exhibits the history of the races in the time of the Gauls and of the Roman occupation. In Switzerland, especially at Reuchatel, the history of the inhabitants of the Saïy dwellings is shown.

American ethnological museums are preserving with care the memorials of the vanishing race of red men. Other countries recently settled by Europeans are preserving the memorials of the aboriginal races—notably the colonies in Australia and New Zealand. Japan is, too, doing much to preserve the memorials of its progress in its Governmental museum.

The naturalist's axiom, "any specimen is better than no specimen," should be borne in mind in the formation of historical museums. If not rigidly enforced, pictures are just as valuable for museum work as specimens and as unwise to have so many illustrated books lost to sight and memory on the shelves of the libraries.

After a short discussion at the conclusion of Professor Goode's paper the association adjourned until to-night, when

## THE INAUIGATION PARADE

### An Order Issued Regarding the Construction of the Reviewing Stands.

Colonel John M. Wilson has written the Commissioners that he would be pleased to have Building Inspector Entwistle inspect the reviewing stands erected on Government reservations for use during the inauguration. The Commissioners have issued the following order regarding the construction of such stands:

Ordered—That along the route of the Inaugural procession on the 4th of March next, reviewing stands may be erected under the following restrictions: Said stands in front of private property shall not project more than eight feet from the building line, nor shall the first foot thereof be less than nine feet above the sidewalk, and they shall be supported from the ground in such manner as to offer the least practicable obstruction to the use of the sidewalk by the public.

Such stands on United States or district reservations shall be confined to the building line, unless for the purpose of supporting it may be deemed by the Inspector of Buildings advisable to extend them, over the sidewalk, but such encroachments shall not in any case exceed two feet.

Conformably to the request of Colonel John M. Wilson, in charge of public buildings and grounds, all such stands on United States reservations shall be reduced to twenty feet under the supervision of said Inspector of Buildings. Before any person shall commence the erection of any such stand, the plans of same must be submitted to, and approved by, the Inspector of Buildings, who may issue permit therefor when satisfied as to the character of the proposed structure and that the applicant has agreed to decorate it to the satisfaction of the Inaugural Committee in charge of street decorations.

No such stand shall be occupied until the Inspector of Buildings shall have issued his certificate that it is sufficiently strong for the use to which it is to be put.

W. H. Brandt has accepted his nomination to represent Minnesota on the Committee on Civic Organizations. The Blue Earth City Flambeth Club of Blue Earth City, Minn., contemplates taking part in the Inauguration Ceremonies.

MORE WATER FOR THE "ISLAND." A System of Maines That Will Benefit Captain Lusk, in charge of the Water Department, has completed a system of new mains that is giving a much better supply of Potomac water to the southern section. A 24-inch main has been laid on Fourteenth street from the 36-inch main on K street to Pennsylvania avenue, and the size of the Fourteenth street main is reduced to twenty inches at this point and extends to B street southwest, and thence east on B street to meet another 20-inch main at Tenth street, and which is supplied by the Pennsylvania avenue main, near the Capitol.

The tapping of the K street main does not diminish the pressure on that main because a full flood of water is not turned on. The southwest section has heretofore been supplied by small mains and the friction caused by a good deal of pressure. By concentrating the supply in one main considerable head is gained and the supply much more satisfactory.

THE COURT RECORD.

Equity Court.—Chief Justice Bingham. Foote vs. Foote; leave to withdraw marriage certificate granted. Thomas vs. Thomas; sale of notes by trustee directed.

Criminal Court.—Justice Montgomery. W. H. Hopkins; grand larceny, verdict not guilty, defendant discharged. George Price, assaulting officer, verdict guilty as indicted. Walter Graham, vendue breaking.

Controversy Over Carriek's Remains. Intendant Stoughton of the Washington Asylum, who has charge of Potter's Field, deposes that he gave the body of William Carriek to the State. It is not his practice to do so and he only gave a receipt for the burial permit.

In the case of the State vs. Carriek, the body of the dead man's clothes. He also said that there was a coffin with a lot of wood in it in place of a body received buried in Potter's Field.

The Freedmen's Hospital, he says, is the only one that has a dissecting room attached, and is rather singular that they would let a body be buried in Potter's Field and buy it almost immediately afterward.

Melancholy Congressmen. The fact that Congressman Moffatt of Pennsylvania is confined to his private asylum, the result of overwork and excitement incident to the recent campaign, has called attention to the fact that over a half-dozen Congressmen were reported as suffering from melancholia, incident to their defeat.

Congressman Laird Improving. Senator Padlock of Nebraska says that Congressman Laird of that State, who was reported as dying several days ago, is now on the fair road to recovery. He is expected here in a few days and will then proceed to the springs near Suffolk, Va. He will be accompanied from here by Congressman Cullen of Michigan, who is suffering from the same complaint as Mr. Laird, insomnia.

City Hall Notes. Rowena Langan has applied for a divorce from William C. Langan on the grounds of cruelty and desertion. George W. Gray has sued the steamer Thos. Palmer, submitting to the Court a bill of \$1,314.90 for repairs.

The Payne Inquest. Dr. Hartigan held an inquest on the remains of Payne, the murdered man, this morning. The inquest will be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The Skating Rink Bought. The National Skating Rink Company has purchased the Skating Rink property on E street, between Sixth and Seventh, of Edgar C. Gilbert, \$25,000 being the price named in the deed.

Convicted of Assault. George Price, colored, was convicted in the Criminal Court to-day of having assaulted Officer Thomas Orlans with a brick while the latter was placing him under arrest.

Correspondent Flynn to Wed. A marriage license was issued to-day to Simon R. Flynn of this city and Mercedes E. Dickey of Quincy, Mass.

Held for the Grand Jury. Edward F. O'Brien was held for the grand jury to-day in \$300 bonds for false pretenses to Mrs. Meier.

The Yacht Seized. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—The centennial schooner yacht, Sachem, owned by Messrs. Jess. Metcalf and Charles D. Owen, and enrolled in the New York and Eastern Yacht Club, has been seized by Mr. Charles H. Smith of New York.

MURDERED FOR A TRIFLE. TAYLOR CARY SHOTS HIS BROTHER FOR \$1.25.

Other Differences Behind the Dispute Over the Money—What the Murderer Says—A Cold-Blooded Assassination.

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The difficulty between the two brothers dates back years. Isaac opposed the marriage of Taylor, and caused considerable ill-feeling at that time. Since then Taylor states that his brother had been the cause of trouble between him and his wife. Taylor, to doubt, brooded over what he considered his wrongs, and they figured somewhat in the terrible deed, but the immediate cause of the shooting appears to have been a small money transaction between the two brothers.

Isaac was a member of Progress Lodge of Good Samaritans and was, as a sick member of that organization, entitled to a weekly stipend of \$1.25. This amount had been handed to Isaac by a member of the sick committee, but he refused to receive it, and instead, he turned it over to his brother, spent it himself, then confessed his fault to Taylor, asking that the \$1.25 might be considered as a loan, which he would return in a few days. Taylor would not listen to the proposition and instead, he shot his brother. This circumstance evidently led him to take his brother's life.

The murderer arose this morning about 5 o'clock, dressed himself with the exception of putting on his collar and necktie. He occupied a room on the floor above his brother's room, and as he was quietly descending the stairs he was accosted by Lewis Cockley, the night nurse in ward No. 1, who asked him what he wanted. Cary replied: "I just want to see brother," and entered by the door, closing the door carefully behind him.

Cockley went to the other end of the ward and began filling the stove with coal. Just at this juncture the first shot was fired, but no attention was paid to it because of the noise caused by the clattering of the coal. The murderer then opened the door, sauntered carelessly to the front steps, where he gazed about him in a bewildered way. He then walked rapidly back to his brother's room, and fired the second shot, which was heard, and Dr. Shedd was notified.

The murdered man had been shot in his sleep in the right temple and in the forehead; both bullets penetrated the brain, which he had been sleeping in. Dr. Purvis says that he is surprised that the man has lived as long as this, for he has been very feeble. There is every reason to doubt that Cary will live to meet the consequences of his crime, for amputation has fastened its iron grip on him and will soon claim him as its own.

CHURCH HISTORIANS. An Interesting Session at the Church of the Covenant.

The first public meeting of the American Society of Church History was held in the chapel of the Church of the Covenant this morning at 11 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by the president of the society, Rev. Philip Schaff.

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FAILURE OF BUSINESS MEN. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—W. F. Stanton, drygoods merchant, failed yesterday. His liabilities are about \$85,000. The largest creditors are J. V. Farrell & Co. of Chicago, on whose execution, issued on a judgment for \$26,700, the store was closed.

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BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Wheeler & Tuttle, lumber dealers, are financially embarrassed and will call a meeting of their creditors.

FAILURE OF A NEBRASKA BANK. OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 28.—A Bee special from Loup City says: The failure of the Sherman County Bank Wednesday was precipitated by the default of the county treasurer on them for the county money deposited there, amounting to about \$14,000, which they were unable to raise, and President Whaley turned the bank over to the sheriff, without consulting with the board of directors. As yet nothing can be ascertained as to the liabilities or assets, although it is rumored that the affairs of the bank are in a very bad state. It is thought depositors will be paid in full, as the directors are men of considerable means.

Organizing the Southern League. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The Southern Baseball League was organized last night. J. W. Harris of New Orleans was elected president. Memphis, Birmingham and Mobile voted by proxy. Dallas and Houston were present, but could not come to terms, and the league was formed without them. Four more cities will be secured. The league was formed on a \$1,300 limit.

A Fall River Strike Ended. FALL RIVER, MASS., Dec. 28.—A special meeting of the Spinners' Union was held last night to take action on the Board of Trade's reply to the new schedule of prices submitted by the spinners, and the manufacturers have agreed to the new schedule. The demand of the revised price-list report to that effect was adopted, thus virtually ending the strike at the Robinson mill.

Narrow Escape From Suffocation. FABRO, D. T., Dec. 28.—Fred Suffocation and his family, consisting of five persons, had a very narrow escape from asphyxiation by coal gas Wednesday night. Mr. Suffocation was awakened by a cry from his daughter and found himself almost overcome by the gas, while the others were unconscious. Doors and windows were thrown open and fresh air revived them. The services of a physician were required to restore the others.

The Venusian Tries Her Speed. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The dynamic cruiser "Venusian" with the commission appointed by the Secretary of the Navy on board, steamed down the Delaware river from Cramp's ship yards, this city, yesterday afternoon. The vessel proceeded to a point in Delaware Bay below John Light, where, at high tide, some time during the night, a herd of herp was made over a course two miles long.

Governor Oglesby's Daughter Married. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 28.—Miss Olive Oglesby, daughter of Governor Oglesby, was married at 8 o'clock last evening to Chester Allan Snyder, a prosperous cottonseed merchant of Mo. The bridal pair left for Chicago on the midnight train for an Eastern tour of two weeks, after which they will go to California to spend the winter.

Alleged Counterfeiter Caught. PORT SMITH, ARK., Dec. 28.—William Wright and William Ford were lodged in the United States jail here yesterday charged with passing counterfeit money. They are also charged with the enticement of a family of five persons at Muskogee, I. T. The officer assisting them claims that he has evidence against them to convict them of both charges.

A Life Prisoner Pardoned. BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Martin Sullivan, a life prisoner at the State prison, was liberated yesterday, having been pardoned by the Governor. Sullivan was sentenced seven years ago for burglary, and was pardoned seven years ago. Sullivan was sentenced to imprisonment for life for highway robbery of an extremely outrageous nature. He is 45 years old.

## OHIO'S BIG FOUR

### Ex-Governor Foster Says He Has an Eye on Mr. Sherman's Seat.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 28.—A Tribune special from Columbus, Ohio, says: "Another factor in the warfare of 'Ohio's big four' over a place in the Cabinet is that Governor Foraker would not have a walkover for the Senate if Sherman is selected for Secretary of State. Governor Foraker is in receipt of a letter from ex-Governor Foster, confessing the determination that, if there is a place to be filled, he must be a candidate."

As a part of that warfare General C. H. Grosvenor tendered his resignation yesterday as trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home at Xenia, and it was immediately accepted by Governor Foraker and Judge O'Neill of Lebanon, Grand Commander of the G. A. R. of Ohio, was appointed to fill the vacancy. General Grosvenor is a warm supporter of Senator Sherman, but does not desire him to go into the Cabinet.

To the end that Ohio may be represented in President Harrison's official household, however, has been going about the State submitting to interviews strongly in favor of Governor Foraker for a place in the Cabinet. This Governor Foraker does not desire. He favors Sherman in the Cabinet, for his own sake, but he would not accept a vacancy in the Senate and Governor Foraker thinks he has a strong enough hold on the present General Assembly to be elected to fill the unexpired term.

## THE NIAGARA HOTEL FIRE.

### Startling Evidence Adduced in the Trial of the Accused.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 28.—In the trial of Toni Biron, grocer and liquor dealer, charged with attempting to fire the Prospect House last Wednesday night, the complaining witness, D. L. Lanigan, proprietor of the hotel, testified to finding naphtha, saturated papers, paper sacks, etc., in different parts of the hotel. The sacks bore Biron's name and were found in the room of the back door of Biron's grocery store.

James Hanrahan gave similar evidence. A sensation was created when Mrs. Alice Laffin, owner of the hotel and brother-in-law, gave her evidence. She said she went to Biron's store last Friday evening, told him she saw the law performance; that her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Moran, also saw him, and that if he would provide money to get Mrs. Moran out of the way, she would be said about it.

Mrs. Moran entered at this moment. Biron, half confessed, said he had no money, but finally made out a three months' note, on condition that Mrs. Laffin advance the money to Mrs. Moran. This note was produced in evidence. Mrs. Moran corroborated the story. Further testimony will be taken.

Biron is a Frenchman, about 50 years of age, is a member of the Liedertafel and was its musical director for several years.

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## ENGINEERS ORGANIZING.

### AN IMPORTANT CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

A Movement to Ally the West and Southwestern Men—No Friendly Feeling Toward the "Q" Management—Prospects of a Settlement.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—About 250 delegates, representing over 10,000 engineers employed on roads west of the Mississippi River, convened at the National Hotel, on Clark street, this morning. The object of the